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Argentina, Austria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Finland, France, Gabon, Guatemala, Hungary, Nicaragua, Peru, Poland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of): draft resolution

Proclamation of 24 March as the International Day for the Right to the Truth concerning Gross Human Rights Violations and for the Dignity of Victims

The General Assembly,

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[1] the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights[2] and other relevant instruments of international human rights law and international humanitarian law, as well as the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,[3]

Recognizing the universality, indivisibility, interdependence and interrelatedness of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights,

Recalling articles 32 and 33 of Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949[4] and article 24, paragraph 2, of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 61/177 of 20 December 2006, according to which each victim has the right to know the truth regarding the circumstances of enforced disappearances, the progress and results of the investigation and the fate of the disappeared person,

Taking into account the right to the truth as defined in Commission on Human Rights resolution 2005/66 of 20 April 2005, and Human Rights Council decision 2/105 of 27 November 2006 and resolutions 9/11 of 24 September 2008 and 12/12 of 1 October 2009 on the right to the truth,

[1] Resolution 217 A (III).
[2] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.
[3] A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.
[4] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1125, No. 17512.

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